BY HELENA DIXON.

There goes George now, "said De-lia, is a manly a passed along the road." He doen't look this way. He knows it's of no ase. I gave him back his ring last Sunday."

"And a pretty simpleton you were to do it," said Delia's father, who

came in just in time to hear her clos-

ing sentence. "There's more sense in George's little inger than in Hart's whole body, brame and all."
"George knows enough, father; but see how awkward and clumsy be is.

He dresses and acts like a clown. Mr.

Hart is a gentleman, and acts like

one.

"He acts more like a fool, if I'm a judge, "said the former, brusquely. "God made George Riley. He made him a man. The tailor made Hart—

made him a gentleman according to your ideas; but the man is worth more

than the gentlement according to mine."

At this juncture all young man belonging unnist kally to the genus dandy entered the room, and the con-

versation was suspended. Guy Hart

was a perfect Apollo in form and feature, and experience beyond comparison in dress and conversation. He picked up a hat and placing it jauntily on Delia's head ande her come and see

the nest of young robins he had just

discovered near the spring. Delia went out with him, taking her knitting with her, mindful dia sheltered seat under the great vine near the spring where she would be invited to sit—where she had at many times with Guy Hart during the last fortnight, her heart warming and least fortnight,

her heart growing colder toward the

old love and wagmers toward the new

each day.

Guy Hart care from the city.

With little money spend and yet determined not to pass the summer in

the city he came to Elmville, where

seeing and admiring Delia Gould, he

like a professor; George never sang. Guy could talk like a lawyer; Geoge

Mr. Gould, as he paused a moment af-

ter quenching his thirst from the well.

will head old Molly if she gets in one

of her tantrums."

At sundown Delfa, accompained by Guy, bearing a source of pails, entered the green lane atto which the cows had

The unruly cow was the last to be

awe her into keeping well-behaved.

Plague take such an animal as that 1 do believe my back is ruined

forever."
"She didn't you, did she, Guy? She ham't roved out of her tracks."
"No; I was to quick for her and

got out of the way, but she is the

cause of breaking my back over this trough, confound her.

Its your back to ly broken? Get up and try it, "said Delia, in a tone of vexation.

vexation.

gain! This fence will be as nothing

The next morning Delia met George

Riley at a neighbor's. He advosted

Delm, rather tartly.

I saw him practicing last hight,

Did you?" wonderingly.

reflied George, coolly.

been driven.

over the fence.

Of course I can, father, and Guy

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second and fourth Mondays of each month.

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CAIRO, ILLINOIS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1872 -WITH SUPPLEMENT.

"Yes : you must have seen him too SEECTED STORY you were with him. How did he get over that nine-rail fence. Is he laid DELIA'S CITY LOVER.

up with his back yet?"
Delia could have cried with vexation Guy had fallen considerably in her es-"George is a parect bore, mother compared with a flart; I wonder I ever liked him at al. I'm sure I can never tolerate him again," said pretty Delia Gould, as she dusted the chairs in the cozy sitting-room of her home. timation since the day before. If Guy's inglorious exit from the

ane must be witnessed, why must it have been by George?

Delia would much rather any one a quiet farm house nestled among green hills and sloping closer fields.

'George is arth a dozen such brainless fellows as Guy Hart. I wish you could see with my eyes or else get your pwn open," replied Mrs. Gould, midly but seriously.

else had seen it. George was brave she knew, and in spite of herself she could not help thinking that (ivy was a coward. Guy Hart's back was lame indeed, and for several days he kept within doors. One day when he felt well again he volunteered to carry lunch to the haymakers. Delia hand-ed him the basket, and he kissed her for the first time as he took it, in anticipation of a favorable answer to the all important question which at length he fairly proposed, and to which he was to receive an answer that night Delia directed Guy to take the path across the great pasture lot, it being a nearer way than by the lane to the meadow, adding mischievously:

"Molly is in the five-acre lot, so you need not fear." Dinner time came and with it th hungry men, but no Guy. The horn was blown for supper, and yet he did

not make his appearance.

Mr. Gould said he was glad of and hoped he had gone for good, but his daughter felt concerned. She had quite forgotton the little episode of the cowlane and anxiously puzzled her little head to fathom the mystery of Guy's strange absence. Had he been to the medow with the lunch?

No. No one there had seen avnthing of him. As no one else took any interest in the affair Delia considerrd it her duty to go in quest of her stray lover. She walked up the path leading through the pasture. When nearly through the field she found the basket, its contents scattered about on the grass. All the cattle, including a pair of huge oxen, were huddled gether under an oak near by.

"O, I'am so glad you've come, De lia. Drive them away, darling, so can come down." The voice was surely Gay's, and

came from the oak. And there to be sure he was perched on a limb about midway up the tree.
"Why, Guy what in the world are

you doing up there?"
"Drive that vicious ox away. is bent on killing me. He made me Delia did as she was requested, and when the cattle were at a safe distance,

applied at the firm-house and was re-ceived as a boarder.

He honted for squirrels and rabbits in the narrow woods—fished for trout in Guy crept down from his perch It is a shame, Delia, for your father to keep such animals on his place. The the cool spring brook, and flirted with the farmer's prety sughter till she could think and freem of no one else. Guy was a splendid reader; George seldom read alond. Guy could sing cow laid me up for a week, and now, that brute of an ox has nearly starved

nerves. " I never knew the ox to offer harm that comes if four inches or more in to any one. What did h Delia said almost sternly.

used words sparingly. Guy was hand-some; George was plain. So Delia broke her engagement with George, and was almost opposed to Guy.

"Can you milk the cows to-night, Delia? It looks like rain and we "He tossed his long horns just as that brute of a cow did, and galloped round here like a fury. He was right at my heels, I knew the sound, when I reached the tree; but I made quick want to get the hay under cover," said

work getting out of the way."
" I can well believe that?" said Delia smiling quietly; "but you surely needn't have staid up there all day."

"I tell you, my dear, they haven't been a hundred rods from the oak since I was fortunate enough to find refuge in it except once, and then I ventured down, but the brute saw me and came toward me again pell-mell.'

"He only wanted to make your acquaintance. He sees your are a stran-ger," said Delia dryly.
"I would make him acquainted with

milked. Delia was well acquainted with her tricks but with Guy for a helper she did not cot afraid. She stationed him, rather a ainst his inclination, directly in front of the cow to the butcher, if he belonged to me, "said Guy, as he hurled a stone at his bovine antagonist, who was quietly grazing a few rods away. The creature looked up, and shook his massive Delia took her place timidly, and got nearly through without any threatening demonstrates. Then Guy detected an ugly two le in the brute's eyes, and involuntally he retreated a page or two. The the horns began to distribe a circle in the air, the foot was lifted and brought down again. Delia head as the missile grazed his back, at which Guy took refuge behind his

Delia led her faint-hearted lover in to the presence of her parents with anything but a triumphant air. Her eyes were open at last.

picked up the battered pail and looked around for Guy. She heard a gross, and looking in the direction whence it proceeded, she has him stretched on his back across a dicarded hog-trough over the fence. She could not wed a coward; and she told Guy so as gently as possible that night, when he asked for her answer. Mr. Guy Hart left that night for parts unknown, and ere another fortnight passed George Riley's ring once more adorned Delia's chubby hand. The night after its replacement Delia whispered, as she kissed her mother good night, "You were right, mother; George is worth a dozen such gentlemen as Guy."

AGRICULTURAL.

DECEMBER One of Nature's best poets describes the season upon which we are now en-

tering in graphic prose as follows:

before her! Run for your life!!

And with the gallant fellow picked himself up, bressed his, hand against his injured back, and was off like a streak of lightning.

The part morning Delia met flatters gardly of her supplies of nourishment and shelter, and no longer spreads her pleasantly as though the ring, he had given her at thich he had worn so long was not ressing like iron against her head.

What an expert at jumping Mr. Hart is. He could outdo Sam Patch beneath the tenants of the field the soft carpet on which they were accustomed to repose; man seeks his artifi-cial comforts and his hoarded food the wind whistles ominously through the naked trees; the dark clouds lower; the childing rain descends in tor-rents; and, as the season advances, the earth becomes righd, as if atruck by the wand of an enchanter; the waters, spell-bound, lie motionless in crystal

chains ; the worth pours forth its blast,

and nature is entombed in a vast cemetery, whiter and colder than Parinn marble. Yet, even in this apparently frightful and inhospitable season, there are means of pleasure and improvement which render it scarcely inferior to any period of the revolving year; while proofs of the power, wisdom, and goodness of the great Creator are not less abundantly displayed to the mind of the pious inquirer. Nothing, indeed, can be more worthy of admiration than the manner in which the rigors of winter are tempered, so as to contribute to the subsistence and comfort of living beings.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH. There are many things that need our special care this month, such a looking to the various spartments in which our stock is placed for winter. Every opening should be closed that will subject the animal to unnecessary

exposure. Stock that is to be wintered in the pastures and fields should be assigned o lots and fields where there are wind. breaks and dry grounds, or brushy nooks in which they may shield them-selves from the stormy blasts. If it is not in our power to furnish stables and sheds for our stock, we should see to it that they have something to screen them from the severe weather. Straw ricks make very comfortable quarters the straw tramped under foot serves as bedding and at the same time makes (with the droppings of the stock) a valuable manure heap, if removed to the fields before the rains wash away the strength into the running streams.

MANURE.—Every possible provision should be made to turn every waste about our feeding places into manure Old straw, stalks, cobs, and all kinds of litter usually trodden under foot should be carfully deposited in some pen or shed and at convenient times mixed with layers of soil and forked over, and ere the close of winter we shall have saved an invaluable store of wealth for our- fields if properly dis-tributed, to be realized in future barvests. We urge again that every far-mer and gardener look well to this matter now; and more, we believe every wide awake farmer will see it.

ICE .- Now is the time to arrange for a crop of ice. Few farmers put up ice, but it would be well if more of this cheep luxury was stored and used. Plans for cheap ice houses have been published in the Farmer, and any one who has a little mechanical genuity can, with a few hundred feet of lumber and a few loads of sawdust, make one which will answer the pur pose, and will pay well for itself in the comfort it brings in the summer months, in keeping butter, milk, meats, and other articles of food. Especially is ice valuable in sickness, to which are liable. Pack me to death, besides the shock of my largest cakes obtainable. Don't wait for a second freeze, but take the first

> thickness and clear DITCHES AND DRAINS should be leared of leaves and other matter that would obstruct the free passage of water, before they are locked up with

THE MACHINES, if you have them, should be carefully housed during the winter. It seems almost absurds to make such a suggestion as this, since the fact is so apparent to even the most thoughtless; yet, unfortunately, it is one of the most important and ap propriate suggestions we can make, for it is no uncommon thing to see a mower or reaper woth from \$150 to \$200 standing out in the field, where it was last used, unsheltered. Plows, harrows, and other implements suffer in the same way. The damage done to many kinds of implements by this careless usage in a single year is often as much as twenty-five per cent. of their cost, and all for the want of a shelter from rain and snow.
SEED CORN.—In shelling corn for

grinding, save out the finest ears for planting. At the South-eastern In-diana Fair, at Aurora, a farmer showed us the result he had achieved in this way, in some of the finest corn we have ever seen. For several years he has made a careful selection of the best ears for seed, and he has been well rewarded for doing so in the increased crops he produces. The quality and the yield are both of the best.

READING .- Lay in a good supply of valuable books and papers for the long winter evenings. Look over the lists of books as they appear in your papers and magazines, and send for some that strike your fancy. The money paid for good books is never lost. Take more papers and encourage the children to read them, especially those relating to the tarming profession. If you want to make farmers out of them, have them read farmer's

FARMERS' CLUBS .- Every neigh borhood ought to keep up a farmers' club, especially in winter; but we have already urged the reasons for this course in past numbers .- [Northwestern Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATEST DISCOVERIES IN THE POLAR REGIONS.

Although the North Pole has yet been reached, notable progress has recently been made in the exploration of the zone of which it is the center. During the past summer, several voyages have been accomplished; and of the results thereby determined, we are now beginning to learn the first par-

Dr Augustus Petermann,

of which the position has frequently changed on the charts during the past two centuries, has at last been renched, and that, during the month of August, last, it was thoroughly explored by Captain Nils Johnsen, of Tromsoe. Another Norwegian captain, Altmann of Hammerfest, although reaching the same locality, failed to make observations of any importance, so that it was reserved for Captain Johnsen to com-plete the work. He left Tromsoe for the fisheries of Nova Zembla in the yacht Lydiana with a crew of nine men. At the beginning of June, says Dr. Petermann, he shaped his course to-ward the western part of the vast sea which extends between the blands of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. During the latter part of the same month he arrived some 80 kilometers to the southeast of the Ryk Is islands (a little group off the east coast of Spitzbergen) and in the midst of a great polar current that transports enormous quantities of ice toward the eartern shores of the Spitzbergen and Baren islands. In the following July and August, the ice current turned more to the eastward, leaving the western half of the sea comparatively clear. Captain Johnsen, who meantime was making large hauls of fish on the great Spitz-

that he had been carried to over 78° north latitude, and shortly after perceived the laud which it is believed appears on the charts of 1671 under the name of Wiche or Gillis land. Finding the sea open on the east and southeast shores of the island, Johnsen anchored his vessel near the northeast point, at latitude about 79° north, and disembarked in order to explore the surroundings, to ascend a mountain near the coast, and also to obtain a supply of the wood which he saw in enormous quantities on the beach. The main islands he found to be accompanied by others smaller in extent. On no portion of the land could extended snowfields be seen. One glacier was visible on the southeast coast, while numerous streams of clear water were

apparent. The length of the island between its furthest points was determined to b forty-four marine miles. The drift wood had accumulated in vast heaps, hundreds of feet from the shore and as high as twenty feet above the sea level. The principal animals inhabiting the polar regions were observed, and especially the Greenland seal, which appeared in immense numbers. The explorers evince considerable surprise at the reindeer, which they state are fat ter and larger in size than any they had ever seen. On the back of one of these animals, fat was found of over three inches in thickness. Specimens of argillaceous and quartziferous rock vegetation, forwarded to museums in Europe for examination. On the evening of the 17th of August, Johnsen departed, following the southern and southeastern shores of the island. There was no ice except on the north coast, while in a northeasterly direction the sea was open as far as the eye could reach. Regarding the Austrian expedition of Payer and Wieprecht, we have news as late as the 16th of August. At that date the expedition was near the Isle of Barentz, 70 degrees 7 minutes north latitude and 58 degrees

24 minutes longitude east of Paris. There is little of novelty communicated other than that the temperature of the sea, as taken, verifies the figure adopted by Dr. Petermann, on the charts. "Much thick ice has been encountered" says M. Payer, " but with the aid of steam we have no difficulty in penetrating it .- Scientific Ameri-

A MINIATURE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

in a heavy ugly wooden frame, discolored by age, but without paint or varnish. As a likeness it resembles somewhat the Lochleven portrait, but is very much more beautiful. The expression is wholly different. As a work of art it is unquestionably of a high order of merit. From the long but not prominent chin the face rises in a rapidly widening oval to a brow massive and broad, shaded by curls of the most exquisite suburn, graceful delicately pencilled curls, in which the unknown artist discovers a master's skill. He was in love with that hair, and well he might be. The brows are arched, the eyes of decided brown are wide apart as the ox-eyed Hera's, pale, with the faintest tint of the rose ear the cheek-bone. A coquettish hat of straw, worsted or other light brown material-it is hard to what-covers her head. The ruff is unlike any other, broad, deeply cut in pression is mild even to tenderness.

and wistful withal. It is Mary in her

softest mood. The fire and vivacity which one would expect to find in her

face are wholly wanting, but the edge of the live coal is seen in the embered

auburn hair, the long chie telle its tele

nent German geographer, has received advices, via Norway, that the land at the east of the islands of Spitzbergen, of the head, befrays the leoning together with the general conformation of the head, beirays the leonine breadth of the occiput. The fioness is all there, but asleep. In the wide compact forehead, brain enough is discovered to justify Schiller's magnificent conception of the interview in the gar-den with Elizabeth, and Janauschek's no less magnificent rendition of it.-[New York Evening Post.

PAPER FOR INDUSTRIAL PUR-

paper fabric peculiarly serviceable in the industrial arts. It is a mixture of various animal and vegetable substances, the former being wool, silk, and skins; the latter, flax, jute, hemp, and cotton. These articles are all reduced to a fine pulp, bleached, and then fel-ted by means of machinery. The mixture produces a fabric of wonderful flexibility and strength, which can be sewed together by a machine in the same manner as woven fabrics, and makes as strong a seam.

This paper is of a very serviceable nature, being made into table cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, pauts, curtains, shirts, and other articles of dress Some of the garments made from this felted paper are of very elaborate debergen banks, suddenly discovered, on the afternoon of the 16th of August, either printed or stamped, and bear so close a resemblance to linen and cot-ton goods of like description as to almost dely the scrutiny of skilled exskirts display a delicacy, of pattern that it would be almost impossible to imitate by any ordinary skill with the needle. Imitation blankets, and chintz for beds, furniture or curtains, are also made very cheaply; and em-bossed table-cloths and figured napkins, made of felted paper, so closely resemble the genuine damask lines as to please even the most fastidious. In Germany, paper napkins have been used for several years. Their cost is so small that they pay for themselves before they require to be cast aside.

> TOO LATE FOR EXPLANATION Lord Mark Kerr, who distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy, was a good but eccentrie officer, and a terrible duellist. He was a lad of slight, effeminate appearance, apparently void of spirit. His father, the Marquis of Lothian, when he brought them to London to join his regiment-the Coldstream Guards-requested the Colonel, who was a particular friend, to watch over him, and see that he submitted to no improper liberties, and to instruct him in the way he should go, in case he had the misfortune to be in sulted. Those were the days of hard dows! drinking, 'prodigious swearing,' and brutal manners. The pacific young scion of nobility soon became a butt at on, until at last a captain of years

breakfast, tete-a-tete, on the following order." morning at nine o'clock. Lord Mark arrived punctually, ate his breakfast with perfect composure, and spoke but little. At length the commanding offi-cer broke ground.

'Lord Mark,' said he, 'I must speak

to you on rather a delicate subject, but as your father's friend I am compelled to waive ceremony. Captain L—yes-terday morning publicly passed an aff-ront on you, which both your honor and the credit of your regiment require you to resent."

"What do you think, sir, I ought to do? inquired Lord Mark. 'Call on him for an explanation,' re

joined the Colonel. Originally the ministure was encased ' It is I fear, too late for that,' plied the young ensign. 'I shot him cinnamon; by degrees put in the yelks at eight this morning, and if you take of ten eggs and their whites, separately the trouble to look out of the front whisked to a froth; add one pound canthe trouble to look out of the front window, you will see him on a shutter.

> GOETHE'S LOVES. The poet and philosopher, Goethe,

was fourteen when he met his first love, and seventy-four when he met his last. During the intermediate space of sixty years he was always in love. He was uplifted and inspired by his loveseach one of his grand passions has its and the peel and currents, until the monument in a grand poem. It is very much the fashion to abuse the great German for his inconstancy; it is a curious fact that not one of nose broad but finely cut, the lips women whom by turns he adored, and handsomely carved but unskillfully each one of whom seeems to have colored and the complexion clear and adored him, was ever known to blame him. If he was reproached, the reproaches did not come from the lips he of these women he was an object of tenderness, as well as of homage. He was says his contact as of homage. He was, says his contemporaries, a most dangerous lover; not because he was unlike any other, broad, deeply cut in points and beautifully worked; it lies flat on her shoulders, displaying a part of her fair throat and adding greatly to the effect of the picture. It is drawn together under the chin a little wap by a white cord with tasselled ends deduced that this passion, so are dent, must be eternal. But the very a white cord with tasselled ends deduced that this passion, so are dent, must be eternal. pending on her breast. Her dress, of ardour of the emotion exhausted it; which only a small portion can be seen, and then the poet's recreant fancy is a dark, solid indigo blue. The exturned easily to fresh fields and pas-tures new. But to have been beloved by him was samething. They gave him their hearts, these women, and be gave them in return a few, mannering glances from dark, forcest eyes, whisp-ers of hewildering sweethers. Engering, tender smiles. performs I nyme Stellar animacia

JÉWISH AND CHRISTIAN MAR-

What has more than aught beside preserved to Jews their distinguishing traits as "a peculiar people," is the strictness with which their maniage with those of any other faith has been prohibited. There are many Jewish families who show very decidedly a preference for the society of Christians to those of their own faith, but nevertheless, are compelled to refrain from theless, are compelled to refrain from forming nuptial ties with them. It seems, however, that an exception to POSES.

To the ingenuity of an English in new to be made in the person of a ventor is due a method of obtaining a member of the world-famous Hebrew

house of Rothschild.

The daughter of Mr. Anthony Rothschild will, it warmounced, be soon married to Mr. Ellot Yorke, one of the Earl of Hardwicke, and aid-de-camp to the Duke of Edinburg, Queen Victoria's second son. The lady will, it is added, retain her faith, and the gentleman has not become a Jew. The members of the Rothschild family may almost be said to have taken root among the British aristocracy. They have embraced the rural life so dear to that class, keep hounds, own great country seats, and in all respects identify them-selves with the landed interest.—[New York Evening Post.

A NOVEMBER FOG IN LONDON. A Loudon fog of the highest type is almost worth crossing the Atlantic to behold. An inferior imitation may occasionally be met with at Manchester, and even Paris of late years, since scores of tall chimneys arose in the districts of Belleville and Menilmontant, sometimes arrays herself in saffrontinted robes; but altogether, as regards fogs, neither Manchester nor Paris can hold a caudle to London. There are two distinct species of London fog, though they are frequently found in combination. In the first description of fog the atmosphere below is comparatively clear, so that locomotion is not impeded; but the sky overhead is covered with a mantle varying in tint from pea-soup color, to inky black. The other decription of fog generally comes on after sunset, is far more dangerous, and is fortunately much rurer. The fog of this quality is usually lighter in color, but it descends to the level of the greund, and is sometimes so thick that a man cannot see the horse he is driving.

A WEIGHTY MATTER.

A person weighing just before going to bed, and again in the morning, will find that he has lost a pound or more during the night. For the most part this refuse of the system has passed off into the air of his room in the form of exhalations from the lungs and skin. Appetizing thought for people who sleep with closed win-

The word etiquette means "iu due order, "although in the original mess, a stopper to hang practical jokes | French it signifies a ticket or card. It appears that it was once the custom standing threw a glass of wine in his face. He still said nothing, but wiped his face with his handkerckief, and took no further notice of the insult he had received.

The colonel thought that it was high time to interfere, and invited him to break fast teles a tele on the following. pur, but this to see of her datum.

It was an ancient superstition that persons born on Christmas eve were endowed with vision sensible of all spirits and supernatural objects. To this cause were referred the dark looks of Philip II. of Spain, whose mind was believed to be impressed by awful appearances to which he was

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

YULE-TIDE CAKE .-- Place one po fresh butter in a pan; keep it near the fire till melted; stir into it one pound powdered loaf sugar, a good table-spoonful each of beaten allspice and died citron-peel, sliged thin, 2 pounds ourrants, cleaned, and drird, 2 os blanched sweet almonds, 11 pounds flour, and 4 oz brandy; mix well together, and bake it for three hours.

BREAD AND BETTER PUDDING.—
Butter your pic-dish well, and strew
the bottom with currants and candied
peel; then place alternate layers of bread and butter in rather thin slices dish is nearly full, observing to bave currants at the top; then pour over, slowly and equally, a custard of sweetened milk and two or three eggs, flav oured to taste, and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.

BAVARIAN RUSKS.-4 oz butter

four eggs, 2 oz sugar, one spoonful of good brewer's yeast, one peunyworth of If yeast is used, it must be mixed with the sugar, and a little warm unil poured into the centre of the four in a deep padding-basin, and left to rise for about an hour, when the sponge is sufficiently light, Mix with it and the rest of the flour the remaining mills the eggs, and a little saft, beating the whole well with a wooden spoon; then put into a buttered tin, set it to rin for another hour, then bake in a mod erate oven, and when cold, cut the cake into thin slices, and dry them into

quick oven having previously thick against led them with pounded anger. To Rungy a Wart.—Rub ammoniac on the wart twice a day of it distiplears: